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First record of Rufous-headed Chachalaca *Ortalis erythroptera* for Colombia

Five Rufous-headed Chachalaca *Ortalis erythroptera* in coastal Nariño, on 22 December 1999, is the first record for Colombia. They were observed during a boat excursion on a branch of the río Mira, c.15 km south-west of Tumacó, at a forest border within an area of lowland forest and patches of mangrove. This range-restricted species occurs in the Tumbesian region (EBA 045) of extreme north-west Peru and west Ecuador (north to dpto. Esmeraldas (pers. obs. at Bilsa Biological Reserve and Río Palenque Scientific Centre), and was expected for Nariño^{2,3}. Due to hunting pressure and severe habitat loss, *Ortalis erythroptera* is considered vulnerable^{1,4}.

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White-chested Swift

***Cypseloides lemosi* in west Ecuador?**

On 13 April 1997, P. Gastezzi and I observed 15 swifts with the features of White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi*. This species, originally known only from Colombia, has recently been sighted in east Ecuador^{1,2,4} as far west as Cordillera de los Huacamayos, Napo Province (BLL, 17 October 1998, unpubl.) and Archidona on the Loreto road, Napo¹. Our sighting in coastal Ecuador, at almost sea level, c.35 km from Bahía de Caráquez, Manabí province, appears to be the first record in west Ecuador, but requires corroboration due to the lack of photographic, specimen, or sound-recording documentation. The following field notes were made: adults, juveniles without chest patch, and individuals in transition between juvenile and adult plumage. Adults (n=8): plumage black with conspicuous white patch only on chest, not reaching the sides of neck or back. Juveniles (n=3): completely black. Birds in transitional plumages, likely subadults (n=4): black with a dusky chest patch similar to adults, which was darker in some

individuals and paler in others. Sides of neck and backs lacked any pale coloration¹.

Juvenile and immature White-collared Swifts *Streptoprocne zonaris* always possess a white collar³, which eliminates the possibility of confusion between it and *C. lemosi*, in addition to the differences in size, silhouette and behaviour. The juvenile plumage of *C. lemosi* is unknown³ and my suggestion that the wholly black individuals were such is based on their behaviour pattern and silhouette, although it is possible that they were another *Cypseloides* species.

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